[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, March 5.-The government of New-York, in the opinion of the Citizens' Committee, can only be reformed by a series of legislative acts. The first of these acts-the Roosevelt bill depriving the Board of Aldermen of the confirmatory powerpassed the Senate to-day, and is now in the hands of the Governor. Several of the other reformatory acts were then introduced in the Legislature.

HOW THE ALDERMEN PERFORM THEIR DUTIES. The Roosevelt bill was passed with amazing ease. When the bill was announced in the Committee of the Whole, Senator Gibbs opened the debate. He said that the people of New-York asked the Legislature to pass the bill, because they desired to make the Mayor responsible for the government of the city. There was no one responsible now, except, perhaps, the political chiefs. The govenrment consisted of a series of "deals." Bargaining was undisguised. The Aldermen did not conceal the fact that they were mere puppets. He had been present in the Mayor's office when Morgan and Herrman were nominated for Police Justices. He went to the nominated for Police Justices. He went to the Board of Aldermen, and asked one of the Democratic members if the men were to be confirmed. The Alderman replied: "I have not yet received my orders." A few moments afterward the Democratic Aldermen filed out of the room, remained away for a few moments, and returned. His friend then said: "We have received orders to confirm them." Such a Board of Aldermen ought to be swept away. If the bill was passed, a better class of Mayors would be elected; the office would become one of far greater importance and dignity.

SENATOR DALY'S APPROVAL.

SENATOR DALY'S APPROVAL. Senator Daly, Democrat, from New-York, followed. He had desired to offer amendments to the bill, but out of deference to the Citizens' Committee he did not press them. He heartily supported the

bill, saying in part:

In the Committee on Cities I offered amendments to perfect the bill which I thought would harmonize interests in New-York. One was that there should be a popular election to decide whether the Board of Aldermen should lose the right of confirmation. It seems to me that the amendment would have added force to the movement in New-York for a simpler and more direct government. It has not met with the response from the press that I expected. Lawyers also tell me that it is unconstitutional. I have, therefore, determined to abandon it. I am told that we are to have supplementary reform bills. You owe it to the people to introduce supplementary bills providing for the election of the Controller and the Corporation Counsel. The departments should be single-headed. I deprecate the strong language used against the Board of Aldermen. I favor the passage of this bill as an initial step; but it will have little effect unless supplemented by other legislation.

It had been also stated that Senator McCarthy bill, saving in part:

It had been also stated that Senator McCarthy intended to oppose the bill. But nothing could have been heartier than his support of the bill. He said:

This is a step in the right direction, of letting the people of New-York govern themselves. It is patent that the cost of the government of New-York is increasing. There should be no interference with the Mayor of New-York. The Board of Aldermen represents only the "bosses," not itself. REMARKS OF SENATOR ROBB.

Senator Robb proved to be the second Democrat from New-York in favor of the bill. He said:

On the same day this bill was introduced in the Assembly I introduced a like one here. I am much in favor of the bill. Business methods are needed in the government of a city. Business politics are needed. To insure success in business politics you must centre responsibility. The educated and wealthy classes when nonersed in business or in pursuit of pleasure do not give that attention to things which seemingly do not affect them. This class of voters will pay attention to a Mayor but not to the Alderman of their district. We have power in New-York without responsibility. For example, we have a High License bill before us. If that becomes a law you would not have it enforced by the Board of Excise. There are three men in the Board. The Board of Aldern emissine machine by which patronage is divided in New-York. The Aldermen are simply faithful servants, who obey the orders of their masters. Some peopie say that the Mayor of New-York will perpetuate himself in office. Well, if he is a good Mayor let him be continued; if he is a bad Mayor the people will turn him out. from New-York in favor of the bill. He said:

MR. CAMPBELL'S OPPOSITION.

The first speech in opposition was made by Senator Campbell, of New-York, who said:

Senator Plunkitt, of New-York, Tammany Democrat, also opposed the bill. He said:

I am satisfied that we Democrats will elect the Mayor of New-York under any circumstances. There is not one of the men who has assailed the Board of Aldermen who could be elected a member of that Board. You think you are going to reform the Government of New-York by taking away this power from the Board of Aldermen. Well, it has been tried before, You did not get a good Government. Do you not know that the conventions will understand whom they are nominating for Mayor!

that the conventions will understand whom they are nominating for Mayor? Senator Gibbs—Yes; I understand. He will have to premise his patronage in odvance to Tammany Hall.

Senator Punkitt—It is a bad practice which we have learned from the Republicans. No man will be nominated by the Republicans unless he makes pledges in advance of what he will do if elected Mayor.

Senator Low—I shall vote for this bill because I think it centres responsibility of government in New-York.

Senator Daggett—A sentonent has been created in New-York in favor of this bill. It seems hard for the Democrats to perceive that such a law as this has worked well in Brookfyn.

THE VOTE ON THE MEASURE.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading by a vote of 22 to 7. Scuator Gibbs at once moved that the bill should then have its third reading. There was an ineffectual protest from the Tammany Senators. The bill was then read a third time and passed. The vote by which it passes was 24 to 7. The vote was as follows: Republicans in Roman and Democrats in *italics*:

and Democrats in italies:
Nays: Campbell, Cuilen, Jacobs, Marphy, Plunkitt,
Itius, Van Schrick—I.
Yeas: Arkell, Baker, Bowen, Coggeshall, Comstock,
Daggett, Daly, Davidson, Ellsworth, Esty, Fassett,
Glibbs, Gilbert, Lansins, Low, McCarthy Nelson, Newbold,
Otls, Kobb, Robinson, Thaicher, Thomas, Vedder—24.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL CHANGES.

A BILL FAVORING SPRING ELECTIONS-APPOINT-MENT OF OFFICIALS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, March 5,-Mr. Roosevelt introduced a bill to-day providing for the election of a Controller of New-York at the election in Novembernext. Scuator Robb introduced a bill providing that the Mayor and Aldermen elected in November next shall hold office only from January 1 to June 1, 1885; and that on the second Monday in April, 1885, a Mayor. · President of the Board of Aldermen, and a Board of Aldermen shall be elected for two years from June 1, 1885. The President of the Board of Aldermen is to be elected at large in the city.

Senator Gibbs introduced the following important bill giving the next Mayor the appointment of the heads of the chief departments:

heads of the chief departments:

Section 1.—Every officer, commissioner, or head of department in the city of New-York who shall be appointed during the term for which the present Mayor of that city was elected, by the Mayor with or without confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, either to fill a vacancy for an unexpired term or for a full term, shall hold his office until and no longer than noon on January 1, 1885, and the appointment and qualification of his successor.

Section 2.—The Mayor of the city of New-York to be elected at the general election in the year 1884 shall within 10 days after the commencement of the term for which he is elected appoint successors to cach officer, commission and head of department who may be appointed during the remainder of the term for which the present Mayor of that city was elected, and the persons so appointed shall hold office for the same terms respectively that those officers, commissions, and ceads of hepartment whom they succeed would have held office if this act had not been enacted.

enacted.

Section 3.—All acts and parts of acts inconslatent with
the provisions of this act are hereby repealed in so far as
inconsistent herewith.

Section 4.—This act shall take effect immediately.

ACTION ON BILLS IN BOTH HOUSES.

MAYOR LOW SEEKING MORE POWER-THE HEALTH OFFICER'S FEES.

Committee on Cities reported the bill adversely. Mr. Roosevelt, chairman of the committee, and Messrs. Hen-dricks, Van Allen and Otis dissented from the unfavorable report. Mr. Roosevelt said that the adverse report of his committee on the bill was a proof to him that if he had permitted any amendment of his bill depriving the Board of Aldermen of New-York of the confirma tory power that the bill would not have passed the Assembly. He hoped that the Assembly would not act on the adverse report Mr. Heath's bill until the return of Mr. Heath from Brooklyn. The Assembly therefore laid the report on the

Senator Coggeshall's bill abolishing the State paper was passed by the Senate to-day by a vote of 23 to 8. For many years one or another of the Albany newspapers has derived an income of \$30,000 a year from this source. There has already been a good deal of wailing and gnashing of teeth on their part over the bill, and more may be expected now that it has reached the Assembly. The Assembly passed Senator Gilbert's bill directing that physiology and hygiene shall hereafter be studies in the public schools of the State and they be studied "with especial reference to the effect of alcoholic beverages on the human system." It will be perceived that the bill in fact is a temperance measure in disguise. So it may truly

the human system." It will be perceived that the ohi in fact is a temperance measure in disguise. So it may truly be considered as it originated in a temperance society. It passed by a vote of 91 to 2, and was taken to the Governor for his signature.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee reported that Mr. Wilcox's bill depriving the Health Officer of the Port of New-York of his fees was not constitutional. The fees amount to \$40,000 annually. Mr. Wilcox attempted to persuade the Assembly not to accept the adverse report. Mr. Roosevelt aided him in this opposition, declaring that he favored putting all fee officers on salaries. The Assembly, under the lead of Mr. Husted, defeated Mr. Wilcox's motion and laid the bill on the table. Subsequently the Assembly, at Mr. Busted's suggestion, referred to the Judiciary Committee a resolution requesting Congress to consider the expediency of establishing "such a just and equitable system of fees for the Quarantine Department of the Port of New-York and all ports of entry of the United States as a conference of the State Boards of Health of the maritime states or Congress in its wisdom may decree."

The New-York Quarantine Commissioners presented their annual report to the Legislature this afternoon. There have been no cholera cases and but ten fever cases, two of which were fatal. Attention was called to the failure of the Legislature last year to make an appropriation for the support of the commission. In consequence there is a deficiency of \$8,427.50 this year.

WORK OF COMMITTEES.

ALBANY, March 5 .- Immediately after the adjournment of the Assembly this afternoon Speaker Sheard summoned the chairmen of the various committees to his room for the purpose of discussing the condiion of measures now pending before the committees. It was urged upon the chairmen to push action on the bills in their respective committees in order that the final adjournment shall be taken at an early date in May. It was agreed to push party measures through by the operation of the previous question.

The Assembly Railroad Committee this afternoon gave

a hearing on the Broadway, New-York, Arcade Railway. Arguments in favor of the road were made by General

Arguments in favor of the road were made by General Gilbert C. Walker, Lawson N. Fuller, William J. McAlpine and Melville C. Smith.

Mr. Farrell's bill exempting co-operative mutual benefit insurance companies from the provisions of the Husted law, which has met with considerable opposition from members of such organizations, will be reported adversely by the Assembly Judiclary Committee.

The Assembly Judiclary Committee will report favor ably the bills applying the civil Service act to cities of over 50,000 inhabitants, and exempting bank presidents, cashiers and first tellers from jury duty.

The Committee on Railroads heard arguments on the Railroad Commission's general surface railroad bill. The Commissioners argued in favor of the bill. F. L. Sietson, Luke F. Cozans and General Wingate offered amendments to certain details of the measure. Charles D. Shaw and representatives of the Rapid Transit Commission argued that the bill should not exclude cable surface roads.

JOSEPH COOK RESENTS INTRUSION.

HE LUADS A MINISTER OFF WHO POUNDS TOO VIG-OROUSLY ON HIS DOOR.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, March 5 .- The Rev. Joseph Cook recently assaulted the Rev. Mr. Price of Keene, N. H., and as a local paper published an extravagant account of the affair, Mr. Cook printed a letter to-day defending and explaining his conduct.

He says that he went to Keene, greatly overworked, but promised Mr. Price that he would pray for him, but would not make a speech in the prayer-meeting. He says he was weary, and told Mr. Price to call for him Senator Campbell, of New-York, who said:

I am in favor of striking out the first section. I have seen elegant gentlemen here before, asking for reforms the Government of New-York. In the past ten years they have been here with several reform schemes. Let me say to the gentlemen from New-York that we will give you all the voting you want next November, and we will make you slek. There is just as much virtue and good sense in the tenement-house district that I represent as in your gided palaces in Fifth-ave. New-York is the greatest, the wealthiest city in the world—it is Paradise found. [Great laughter.] If there is any fault to be reatest, the wealthiest city in the world—it is Paradise found. [Great laughter.] If there is any fault to be not desist, and so I took lim by the collar and pushed him to the gentlemen, like Mr. Roosevelt, who neglect to vote. In one year you will be praying for the repeal of this set. at precisely 7:15 p. m. Mr. Price was seven minutes and then shut the door, bolted it, and agaid tried to rest. He continued to pound. At length I opened thedoor, and said 'Mr. Price you must cease trying to force open this door or I shall report you to the keeper of the hotel.' He did not desist, and so I took him by the collar and pushed him away, saying. 'You are the rudest man I have seen in six months. I am a good-natured man, but I know when I am abused." This is the strongest language I used. It is utterly false that I ordered him out of the hall.
"I went alone, at the hour agreed upon, to Mr. Price's meeting. At his request I took a brief part in the devotional exercises. To my great surprise he said to the assembly that he hoped Mr. Cook would speak if the spirit moved him. To save the meeting from any awkward waiting, as I resolved not to be forced to speak, I rose and quietly left the room. I am now informed that Mr. Price formed at the hotel."

BANGOR DEMOCRACY BEHIND TIME.

THEY SUPPORT A MAYOR WHO VETOED A STAND-ARD TIME RESOLUTION.

IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BANGOR, Me., March 5 .- The present Mayor, Frederick A. Cummings, was nominated by the Demoeratic caucus here to-night. It will be remembered be vetoed the action of the city government in adopting the standard time; and to-night the caucus upheld him for adhering to local time as God's time. Some of his party, nowever, think he was not progressive on that matter; however, think he was not progressive on that matter; but as he has been an honest Mayor, the exigencies of a Presidential campaign may compel them to support him. The Republican caucus will neet to morrow night, at which time ex-Vice-President Hamin will make a speech, and Judge Humphrey will be nominated for Mayor. The latter gentleman will make a good candidate, and is in the same set of law offices with ex-Chief-Justice Appleton

A LIVELY CHASE FOR A PRISONER.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] READING, Penn., March 5 .- Alderman Er mentrent issued a warrant to-day for the arrest of a young man named John Gallagher, on the charge of inal libel as preferred by a married woman named Mrs. Bluman, who alleged that Gallagher had mailed her postal cards containing scurrilous matter. Gallagher was employed at a stone quarry, and when he saw the officers coming he ran away, closely pursued by the officers. After a chase of 300 yards, Gallagher dropped into a hole and then crawled into a very large natural cave that has just been discovered. The officers closely followed, and found themselves in a large, dark cavern, where a light with pistols ensued. Gallagher was flually arrested. He denies the charges against nim.

WIFE BEATING, MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A DRUNKEN FARMER KILLS AN INNOCENT VISITOR

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CLEVELAND, March 5 .- A dispatch to The Press, from Huron, Ohio, says: "William McMillan, liv-ing two miles southeast of here, under the influence of iquor, was abusing his wife last evening. She threatened to call in the neighbors if he didn't quit. He threatened shoot the first person that came into the place. George Thompson, a boy nineteen years old, by chance was thompson, a boy indecen years on, by chance we coing to McMillar's house. McMillar, seeing him, and hinking it was some one coming to assist his wife, shot imm fatally. The officers found the murderer asleep, and irrested him, he was found this morning dead in jail. It is supposed that he poisoned himself. McMillan, was a armer about thirty-eight years old, an habitual drunkard,

THE BIRMINGHAM COUNTERFEITERS.

BIRMINGHAM, Conn., March 5 .- The gang of counterfeiters arrested here yesterday were tried this afternoon before Justice Bullus. The court room was througed. Outside the building were gathered several nundred mechanics, fellows of three of the accused men. The three Forest beys were discharged, there not being Inc three Forces be a week that the case against sufficient evidence to convict them. The case against James McLarn was abandoned. George Smith, his wife Mary Ann, and Theodore Forest were convicted, and immediately rearrested on United States warrants. They were taken to New-Haven, where they will be tried before United States Commissioner Platt.

POISONED BY CANNED BERRIES.

the provision in regard to removals. To-day the Assembly Mrs. Guthrie, the mother, is unconscious, and cannot recover. All the family with the exception of Mr. Gutbrie ate the berries for supper, and were taken suddenly ill a few hours afterward; and despite every antidote known, the mother and her three children suffered exeruclating pain. The eldest child required two men to hold her in bed just before she died.

BALTIMORE'S CORRUPT MAYOR.

A LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY ORDERED. LEADING DEMOCRATS BRING SERIOUS CHARGES

AGAINST MR. LATROBE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] BALTIMORE, March 5 .- The municipal trouble here has culminated in an array of decidedly criminating charges against Mayor Latrobe, and a sere reflection on the present city council. his election by promises of a pure government, accepted liberal pecuniary aid in his campaign from a prominent corporation; and, although he promised to retain the late efficient City Collector, General Henry S. Taylor, and not to disturb Fire Marshal Helskell, his opponent in the late contest, he surprised his best friends by removing the the removal of the latter. He appointed Edward Higgins, a friend of President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Raliroad, as collector. as elected, and advocating

The papers published, this morning, a long letter boldly charging Mayor Latrobe with having been guilty of fraudulent practices in securing his election. The letter is written by General George 8. Brown, of the prominent banking firm of Alexander Brown & president of the Democratic City Convention, who nominated Latrobe, and is assented to by William Keyser, chairman of the Democratic City Executive Committee, and Lewis N. Hopkins, a member of the same executive committee, all prominent and wealthy townsmen. The letter, after reciting Mayor Latrobe's promises not to be bound by any ring, clique, or corporation, states that Mr. Keyser demanded an explanation from the Mayor why he intended to turn out a respectable and efficient official and appoint a hireling of a corporation; that the Mayor, in an embarrassed manner, replied, "That before entering upon his for Mayor he had an understand-Robert Garrett; and that Mr.

campaign for Mayor he had an understanding with Robert Garreit; and that Mr. Garreit would bear one-half the expenses he incurred in securing his election; that it cost them about \$12,000 a piece; that he became a candidate at the request of Mr. Garreit; that in consideration of all this he had agreed to be governed in his appointment by Mr. Garreit's wishes, and that if he misisted upon his not doing so, he could not reappoint Mr. Taylor. There was a stipulation that Mr. Garreit should mame the city collector, a position of much interest to a corporation who annually has to pay a large amount to the city. Mr. Garreit was seen by Messrs. Brown and Keyser, who asked him, for the credit of the Democratic party, to release Mayor Latrobe from his promises; but he refused.

The letter created a great sensation, and such was its influence that noon the assembling of the State Senate today. Senator Hayes offered a resolution, which was adopted, referring to the letter, declaring that if the charges were true Latrobe ought to be removed, and ordering an investigation by a committee of five, with full power to send for persons and papers. The committee has not yet been appointed. Although it was generally asserted that the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road, through its vice-president, had furnished the money with which the "reformers" were defeated at the polls, yet it was not generally credited until to-day; and a painful impression results. Though the charges, for decency's sake, may not be pressed, still they kill politically their victim. Latrobe's ambition to be the next Governor is eternally snowed under. Many think his duty now is to resign. The exposure is the severest blew the Democratic rule in the State has ever received.

Mr. Higgins's appointment will probably he contested as illegal, as the first branch, which confirmed it, had not a legal quorum.

DEFALCATION OF A COUNTY TREASURER. ABOUT \$60,000 OF THE FUNDS OF NORWALK, OHIO, MISSING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CLEVELAND, March 5 .- County Treasurer Martin Van Fleet, of Norwalk Huron County, is a defaulter in the sum of \$80,000 or more. His defalcation was first made known to-day and created a big sensation. He disappeared from Norwalk on Saturday last and it is supposed he has sought seclusion in Canada. The County Commissioners were unable to get into the safe until this morning and they are now examining the conents and investigating the books and accounts. Mean-while all manner of rumors and speculations are affoat. while all manner of rumors and speculations are affoat.

Auditor Owen thinks that Van Fleet's shortage will be between \$40,000 and \$60,000. Norwalk City funds are all right having been deposited in the Norwalk National Bank. The school district funds were all drawn out by Treasurer Boughton. Everything elsa seems gone even the money left on deposit to pay the June taxes appears to have been hastily taken from envelopes.

WORKINGMEN WHO WANT A TARIFF.

MERIDEN, Conn., March 5 .- The fact that the Republicans of this and other cities in the State are being thoroughly aroused over the issues of the coming campaign is evident from the enthusiastic attendance at the opening of the Republican club rooms here last evening. The organization of the club has been in progress but ten days, and during that time 600 Republican voters have become members. Meriden is one of the largest cities in the State, and is thoroughly Republean. The majority of those present were workingmen,

lican. The majority of those present were workingmen, who attribute the depression in business now existing among the factories here to the actistion of the tariff question, and who propose to change the condition of affairs by their votes at the coming election.

It was hoped that Senator O. H. Platt, whose home is here, would be present. Copies of the Congressional acts and other documents of interest to the party, forwarded by him from Washington, showed his interest in the organization. In his absence Mayor Doolittle informally opened the rooms to the public. Spirited addresses were delivered by leaders of the party, for prophesying an easy victory in the State next fall. The rooms have been supplied with copies of leading Republican papers, discussions of political topics, etc., and will be open day and night until the close of the campaign. The Republicans of this city, especially the younger ones, are united in purpose; and the same may be said of neighboring cities where similar clubs are to be formed. At present the club is the largest organizations of the kind in the country.

AN OHIO MINISTER DEPOSED.

MR. WESSELINS OF NORWALK PRONOUNCED UN-WORTHY OF HIS CALLING. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CLEVELAND, March 5 .- The church trial of G. W. Wesselins, paster of the Norwalk Congregational Church, has concluded by the action of the church council, which was composed of one minister and one delegate from each of twelve neighboring churches, in addition to which is the Rev. Josiah Strong, of Hudson, Ohio. The charges state that Wesselins had an ungovernable temper; that he was divorced, instead of a bachelor; and that he had formerly been deposed from the Baptist ministry. Wesselins or any of his friends was given an opportunity to make a defence, no one accepted the invitation. The council found that the church had shown a proper spirit of forbearance, but that the charges were sustained. It declared him utterly unworthy of the ministry, and declared it "the duty of the ministerial body which certified his good standing in the ministry to withdraw from him its confidence and save other churches from becoming a prey to his wiles." cil, which was composed of one murister and

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

APPROVING THE DINGLEY PILOTAGE BILL.
PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—At the annual meeting of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association, this afternoon, a resolution was adopted approving the Dingley Pilotage bill, now pending in Congress.
PRESBYTERIANS REFUSE PROCEEDS OF A BALL.
PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—As the managers of the Presbyterian Hospital have refused to accept the fund allotted to them from the proceeds of the Charity Ball, the receipts will be distributed among other hospitals originally designated.
CHANGE IN A NEWSON OF THE ACCEPTAGE BILL.

designates.

CHANGE IN A NEWSPAPER'S OWNERSHIP.

TRENTON, March 5.—Lawrence S. Mott, editor of The Trenton Times, to-day obtained a controlling interest in that paper by purchasing the shares held by President Little, of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. Mr. Mott announces that the paper will be more independent than ever.

CLEVELAND, March 5.—Thomas R. Reeve, Novelty from Works, has made an assignment to E. J. Leightonall. He has been many years in business in Cleveland, and also owned the Union from Works at Clinton, lowa.

DENOUNCING THE SHAVER COINAGE,
BOSTON, March 5.—The Produce Exchange in this city to-day adopted a resolution urging Congress to stop that coinage of silver.

coinage of silver.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., March 5.—A Board of Trade has been organized here with Frederick Swift as president.

BICYCLE RACES IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, March 5.—The New-Haven Bicycle Club has decided to hold its races on May 28 at Hamilton Park, Among the interesting events will be a race between Harvard and Yale.

ward and Yafe.

THE CITY OF COLUMBUS EMPTY.

Wood's Holl., Mass., March 5.—The Wood's Holl
Wrecking Company's steamer Hunter has arrived with
the last lighter load of cargo from the steamer City of
Columbus. The ship has nearly gone to pieces and there
is no more cargo of any value in her.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, March 5.—Mayor Low desires the unchecked power of removing heads of departments in that city. He now has the unchecked power of appointment appointment of the tity. He now has the unchecked power of appointment appointment. Assemblyman Heath lately introduced a bill with at Rogersville Junction, died to-day, making three in all.

SUSPECTED DYNAMITEURS.

LOOKING FOR CLEWS IN THIS CITY. MR. BOOKER'S INSTRUCTIONS-MEN WHO SAILED ON

THE DONAU. The British Consul-General, Mr. Booker, yesterday received from London a description of three men who are supposed to have been implicated in the recent attempts to destroy the Victoria, Charing Cross and Paddington Railway Stations. It is thought that these men left here in the steamer Donau, of the North German Lloyd Line, which sailed from this port on February, 9 and touched at Southampton on February 20. Of the men who took passage on that steamer the British authorities are seeking information in regard to nine. Their names are Edward Bolton, Henry Edwards, G. A. W. Jenkins, Slocum or Liscomb, J. W. Jenkins, W. T. Greene, W. C. Walker, Thomas Adamson, or Adamsen, John Hays and Edward Marsdale. These men took passage in the Donau, in the steerage, for Bremen, but, it is thought, left the steamer at Southampton, Edward Bolton when he engaged passage represented himself as living in this city. He engaged passage at the office of the steamship company in Bowling Green. Henry Edwards engaged passage at the same place, and likewise wrote himself as of this city, and E. A. Slocum did the same. No one at the office remembers these three men, as there were a great number of others in the office that day engaging passage on the Donau. The advices received by the British Consulate give the name of E. A. Liscomb, but the name on the books of the company is E. A. Slocum and it is thought that they are one and the same. J. W. Jenkins and W. F. Greene came from Chicago and engaged passage in that city. W. C. Walker, Thomas Adamson and John Hays represented themselves as from this city and bought their tickets at an agency of the North German Lloyd Company at No. 21 Broadway. Edward Marsdale bought his ticket at the agency of the New-York Central Railroad at No. 5 Bowling Green and said he was from this city.

No such names as E. A. Slocum, W. C. Walker or Edward Marsdale appear in the directory of this city. The names of the others who represented themselves to be from this city appear in the directory, but a TRIBUNE reporter, who looked them up last night, found that the men bearing those names who sailed in the Donau are not the men who are given in the directory.

The only Thomas Adamson in the directory lives at No. 442 West Fourteenth-st., and is the proprietor of smelting works at No. 118 Gansevoort-st., where the reporter found him at work. He said he had not been to Europe, had been in business at that place for seven years, and knew nothing about the subject referred to.

There are in the directory five men named John Hays, John Hays of No. 23 Washington-st., laborer, came to the city from New-Orleans twentyone years ago, and has never been out of town since. He denies having blown up the Victoria Station. John Hays of No. 38 Cherry-at., died about a month ago. John Hays, of No. 249 Madison-st., printer, is employed on The Herald and was at his home last night. John Hays, of No. 113 Monroe-st., owns a little liquor-store. He also has a larger one at Onehundred-and-ninth-st. and Fourth-ave., where he was last night. He was at the Monroe-st, place on Monday. John Hays, watchman, of No. 708 Sixth-ave., has not left the city and knows nothing of any dynamite plots.

Edward Bolton, a blacksmith, lives on the rear floor of No. 156 Greenwich-st. His family consists of himself and wife. He has no relatives of his name in the city and none so far as he knows who have sailed to Europe recently.

Edward Bolton, a laborer, of No. 629 Third-ave., said that he had not seen Ireland, his native country, since he came to the United States fifteen years ago.

Henry Edwards, a laborer, living at No. 306 East Thirty-third-st., said he had not crossed the ocean for many years. He knew of no one class in the city bearing his own name. A man by the name of Henry Edwards formerly lived at No. 28 Orchardst., but moved away from that number nearly a year

Ago. Henry Edwards, an Englishman and a stone-cutter lives at No. 408 West Sixteenth-st, in a rear

cutter, lives at No. 408 West Sixteenth-st, in a rear teamment. He has been in the United States for eighteen years, has no relatives here and knows nothing of any person of his name sailing for Europe in the last month.

Nearly all the names given by the nine suspected men are English names. It is thought that they are all fletitious ones, and that the men took these names to avoid suspicion, as it is thought scarcely possible that seven men should sail in one steamer for the same place, all giving their residences as this city, and yet not one of them have his name in the directory. The North German Lloyd line, by landing them at Southampton, would place them near to London; besides it is not a British line.

Mr. Booker, the British Consul General, said to a Tribune reporter has night; "I have been making inquiries about the men referred to. I was merely instructed to see if men giving such names had sailed in the Donau, and I find that they did. I have received full descriptions of three men who are suspected of being implicated in the recent attempts to blow up the railway stations in London, but there is nothing new in the matter that can yet be made public. I do not think that the dynamite used in England by the dynamiteurs comes from this country."

At the office of the North German Lloyd Steam-

The men that use it, however, do come from this country."

At the office of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company it was said that a man from the office of the British Consul General came to the office on Monday with a list of names similar to that given above, and ascertained that men giving such names had taken passage on the Donau. The Donau is now on her way back to this port, and will arrive on March 14, or 15. Detectives are said to be at work in this country hunting up the antecedents of the suspected men. For the three men who have been positively identified with the recent attempts to blow up the Victoria, Charing Cross and Paddington railway stations, and whose descriptions have been sent to the British Consul General, a reward is offered. The descriptions have been sent all over the world, and arrangements made to have the men apprehended wherever they may be found.

IRISH CRIMES AND POLITICS.

TRACING SOME OF THE PERPETRATORS OF THE

DYNAMITE OUTRAGES. LONDON, March 5 .- It has been learned that three men landed at Southampton on February 20 from the steamer Donan, which left New-York on February 10. They purchased two portmanteaus, one of which has been identified as that found at the Charing Cross Station filled with explosives, the other as that found at the Victoria Station. A portion of an overcoat found in the Charing Cross bag is similar to a garment worn by one of the three men. It is believed that three other men who have not been traced landed likewise at Southampton, that they acted in concert with the three whose movements are partly known, but kept aloof from them. All three men first mentioned left Southampton at about the same time. Two others came to London, when one of them went directly to the Waverly Hotel. The other man went to the Waverly a few days later.

After they left the botel various articles of a suspicious nature were found in their rooms. There were two boxes made to contain small American clocks and a tray of a cash box similar to that contained in the portmanteau found at the Paddington Station. It is supposed that six men were concerned in the plot and that they divided themselves into three parties on February 21. The reward is offered for the capture of five men, two of whom are described as Americans. An Irish-American, Borns or Baron by name, who described himself as an American detective, took lodgings at Bradford on February 6. He had two black trunks and allowed no one to enter his room. At midnight on February 12 he brought home with him several strange men and women. On another occasion some time after

this a hissing sound was heard to proceed from the stranger's room, followed by an explosion. Burne disappeared on February 21 and a woman called for his luggage. She said that Burns was about to return to New-York.

Nellis, the Irish informer, who surrendered the other day to the Greenock police and who professed to give the names of the mardeners of the Earl of Leitrim, is believed to be a lunatic.

A deputation representing large numbers of the A deputation representing large numbers of the

influential classes in Ireland waited upon the Right Honorable Hugh Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, this morning, and presented a petition asking for a prolongation of the period during which the Government loans may be repaid. These loans were made to aid in the purchase of tenant holdings and to help landowners to pay off the encumbrances upon their property created before the Land Act of 1881 came into force.

The House of Commons to-day rejected Mr. Parnell's bill amending the Irish Land Act by a vote of 325 to 72.

of 325 to 72.

A CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN EUROPE. BALTIMORE, March 5 .- The Sun to-morrow will publish the following dispatch from Rome dated to day : "The German, Austrian, Spanish, French and other Ambassadors are receiving instructions to confer with Mancini, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding European co-operation with a view of demanding the Washington Government to initiate legislation against Washington Government to initiate legislation against allowed dynamite emissaries. Some Ambassadors approved the reviving of stringent passports for all voyagers from America. Others say that the Government at Washington is best able to adjust the remedy without Enropean interposition. Signor Manciai recognizes the difficulty of the authorities at Washington beginning legal surveillance. He also points out the English protection of foreign emissaries who legally enjoyed immunity from arrest when English interests were unmolested. Some Ambassadors say that while England fostered revolutionary incendiaries regardless of disasters to foreign nations, she now complains only when she herself is damaged. Other Ambasadors take the ground that moral suasion is the only remedy for socialistic evils."

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

PREPARATIONS OF GENERAL GRAHAM. TROOPS AT SUARIM-AN ADVANCE TO BE MADE

ON TAMANIEB. London, March 5 .-- The troops from Trinkitat are arriving at Suakim to-night. A contingent tuder General Buller will remain at Fort Baker un til further orders. General Graham is making preparations at Suakim to advance upon Tamanieb. Os-man Digma is ten miles from Suakim. He has 4,000 men at Tamanieb. The Sheiks of several tribes have sent in envoys offering to desert Osman Digma and assist the Englith if paid for their services. Twenty-seven hundred bodies have been buried at Teb, including those of the Egyptians killed in the fight between Baker Pachas treops and the rebels. Nubar Pacha, the President of the Egyptian Connell, has renewed to Zobehr Pacha the offer of the Governorship of Khartoum and Darfur. Zobehr Pacha declines to accept the office unless General Gordon is deposed.

The Porte has been sounding the Powers in regard to the Soudan. Musurus Pacha. Turkish Ambassador at London, has requested Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary of State, to use the Sultan's influence in seeking to conciliate the Soudanese. sent in envoys offering to desert Osman Digma and assist

RANSOM ASKED FOR A CAPTIVE CREW. DEMANDS OF THE RAJAH OF TENOM-WRECK OF

THE STEAMER NISERO. LONDON, March 5.-The captain of the steamer Nisero has arrived in London and will have an audience with Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, to-morrow. The Rajah of Tenom asked £62,000 ransom for the crew, the banishment of the rival rajahs and the declara tion that Tenom is free from the Dutch.

The steamer Nisero was wrecked on the west coast o Acheen, Sumatra, on November 12, while on a voyage from Sourabaya to Singapore. The vessel was looted by the subjects of the Rajah of Tenom, and the crew. consisting of twenty-five men, among whom was an American, were taken captive. Late in November the British gunboat Pegasus visited the Acheen coast in order to give aid to the captive crew, but it withdraw when the Rajah announced that he would put all the captives to death if the gunboat fired a single shot. Then early in December the Dutch sent out an expedition from Padang to rescue the crew. This expedition effected a landing at Tenom on January 7 and the land and navni forces bombarded and burned the Rajah's capital and destroyed several villagas. But the captives had been removed to the interior and the Rajah refused all the profers of ransom made by the Dutch. There was believed to be little prospect that the lives of the crew would be spared. But it seems the Rajah has been holding them with the hope of exacting an exorbitant ransom. Acheen, Sumatra, on November 12, while on a voyage

AMERICAN SALT MEATS IN FRANCE.

Paris, March 5 .- The majority of the Parlia-PARIS, March 5.—The majority of the Parliamentary Committee who have been examining the question of the importation of American salt meats are in favor of the Government's proposal to appoint officers to inspect imports on their arrival in France. M. Paul Bert is in favor of a convention with America for the regular inspection the of pork in America by officers who shall be empowered to issue certificates which shall then be vised by the French Consul of the port from which the pork is shipped. When the pork arrives in Frence is would only be necessary then to see whether the French Consul had properly vised the certificates or had indorsed an objection upon them.

RECONCILIATION OF A ROYAL COUPLE. Berlin, March 5 .- The Princess Marie Anna. tho some weeks ago left her husband, the Prince Fred rick Charles, and took refuge with her family at Anhalt, on account of the Prince's alleged indiscretion with one of the court ladies, returned to Berlin yesterday and re-joined her husband. The latter met her at the railway station, and later in the day she was received by the

A FORMAL PROTEST FROM THE POPE. ROME, March 5 .- The Pope has formally protested against the conversion by the Italian Government of the real property of the Propaganda Fide into Italian

A CITY IN REBEL HANDS.

PANAMA, Feb. 24.—The French steamer Laurium, from Salaverry, brings the news that on February 7, Colonel Puga, with 700 men, occupied the city of Tru-jillo. When Salaverry was captured, the troops under the command of Puga took the Captain of the Port, the Cuscommand of Puga took the Captain of the Port, the Cus-toms officer and the telegraph operator prisoners, and cut the telegraphic communication. In the safe of the Cus-tom House at the port Puga found \$38,900 in silver, equal to about haif a million of the Peruvian paper money, which he immediately transferred to his military chest. He appointed his own Customs officers and Port officials, and now receives and dispatches vessels and goods, there-by deriving a large revenue. His career in such a profit-able place will soon be cut short, as the Chilians are pre-paring a strong division to destroy the marauder or drive him to the Amazon country, where he has his refuge and stronghold.

FOREIGN NOTES.

ROME, March 5 .- La Liberta denies the statement that Italy intends to abandon the Latin Monetary Convention. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 5.-Earl Dufferin, the British Ambassador, has asked the Porte for satisfaction for the manner in which the officials of Smyrna have been treat-ing the foreign coasting vessels.

Berlin, March 5.—The Lower House of the Prussian Landtag has rejected Herr Windthorst's motion to repeal the law abolishing the salaries of Catholic priests. OTTAWA, March 5.-The Canadian Pacific Rallway loan bill passed its third reading in the Senate this afternoon,

and shortly afterward Sir William Ritchle, Deputy Governor-General, came down to the Senate Chamber, and in Her Majesty's name assented to the passage of the bill. LONDON, March 5 .- Mr. Spurgeon has fallen helr to a

large fortune, which was left to him by the late Joseph Pool, of Leicester. LONDON, March 5.—The cattle traders held a meeting in London this morning, and resolved to ask the dovern-ment to reject the bill adopted some days ago by the House of Lords amending the law in regard to the contagious diseases of animals in such a way as to place great restrictions upon the importation of foreign cattle, or to abandon the cattle disease act altogether.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

WATCHING A CONDEMNED MAN.

EASTON, Penu., March 5.—The prison inspectors this afternoon appointed watchmen over Sabato Alexander, the murderer, because an instrument which the prisoner, it is supposed, expected to use in taking his own life was found in his cell.

found in his cest.

A SAILOR KILLED BY A FALL.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Frederick Bauman, age twentyfell into the hold to-day, a distance of 28 feet, and died a

AN EMBEZZLER ARRESTED IN LOWELL.
LOWELL, Mass., March 5.—George F. Hunt, the treasurer of the Odd Fellows' Building Association, was arrested to-day, charged with the embezzing of \$2,700. Hunt acknowledged his guitt on January 1, but was given an opportunity to make restitution. an opportunity to make restitution.

A FORGER'S WIDE FIELD OF LABOR.

Boston, March 5.—"Dr." Hunter, who was arrested here yesterday for numerous sorgeries, has operated extensively in Baltimore and New-York, it is alleged, as well as here, and in the same manner. He stole diamonds

in Baltimore.

JURORS SUE A NEWSPAPER FOR LIBEL.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., March 5.—Suits for criminal libel have been entered against the editor The Republican Standard by R. H. Ocklin and Lawrence Kratts, members of the jury which acounted Dukes.

A CONVICT ARRESTED FOR A NEW CRIME.

TRENTON, March 5.—James H. Pursell was to-day committed to jud to await trial for robbing the post office in Blairstown, Warren County, in 1881. He had just been released from State Prizon where he had been for burgelary.

A NOTORIOUS BANK ROBBER CAUGHT.

BOSTON, March 5.—One of the burglars arrested in
Lawrence on Monday has made his identity known as

Johnny Trying, the notorious burglar and bank robber

PRICE THREE CENTS.

MORRISON'S IMPATIENCE.

HE WANTS THE TARIFF MEN TO BE BRIEF. THE BITUMINOUS COAL INTEREST-MR. HURD'S PLAN-FLAX AND HEMP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 5 .- The representatives of the

bituminous coal industries of Pennsylvania, Mary land, and West Virginia were granted a hearing by the Ways and Means Committee to-day, in opposition to the provision for free coal. "Put coal on the free list, and you will close our mines, cause the loss of millions of dollars' worth of property, and throw thousands of miners and other workingmen out of employment," said Mr. White, of Philadelphia. He and Messrs. Lee and Mayer. of Baltimore, submitted statements clearly showing that bituminous coal has reached bottom prices; that so far from being "raw material" every ton of it laid down at the place of consumption represents a percentage of labor-much of it highly skilled laborhigher than in the case of almost any other duta-ble article; that the present low duty brings Canadian coal into sharp competition with American coal in all the markets of the Atlantic scaboard; that free coal would enable the Canadian producers to drive the bituminous coal of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Ohio out of the markets of the Gulf coast, thus seriously diminishing the output from the mines of those States; that the wages now paid in the bituminous coal industry of the United States are much higher than the wages paid in the British provinces, or in Great Britain; that wages are as low in this country as the can be without distress to the workingmen, and injury to the general prosperity; that the proposition to single out and strike a fatal blow to the bituminous coal industry while other industries are to be protected is unjust and indefensible; that the closing of American mines and the giving of the home market to foreign producers is more likely to result in an increase than in a diminution of the price of coal; that instead of putting coal on the free list, the duties ought to be raised from 75 cents, the present rate, to \$1 per ton; and that whereas in 1864 when, owing to the war, the bituminous coals of Maryland and part of Pennsylvania were cut off from Eastern markets, bituminous coals from the provinces readily sold at \$14 per ton in Boston, domestic competition has now brought the price down to about \$4 50 per ton.

MR. HURD'S PLAN FOR OHIO. Some questions and observations by Mr. Hurd showed that he has hopes of breaking down the Canadian coal tariff, along with the tariff of his own country, and at the same time benefiting producers of bituminous coal in his own State. Hisproposition is to couple with free coal a proviso that Canada coal shall not come in free until the Domin-ion reciprocates and allows coal from the United States to be admitted without the payment of a duty. He said that an officer of a Canada railroad duty. He said that an officer of a Canada railroad recently informed him that that company paid last year \$100,000 in duties on coal from the United States to the Dominion Government. The cost of transporting coal from Nova Scotja to the province of Ontario is heavy, and the Canadian railroads running west from Toronto and Buffalo therefore use large quantities of Ohio coal now. If they could get it free of duty they might use still greater quantities. The tariff being a "local issue," Mr. Hurd-believing that free coal would help certain portions of his own State-seem to be anxious to get it, provided Canada will do the same. The effects of such a policy on the great bituminous coal region extending from Pennsylvania southward as far as Alabama and Tenuessee he does not seem to consider.

THE MANUFACTURE OF FLAN AND HEMP.

THE MANUFACTURE OF FLAX AND HEMP. A. R. Turner, of Boston, submitted a clear, con cise statement, protesting against the proposed bill so far as it relates to manufactures of flax and hemp. With the tariff as it now stands, flax fibre has been exported from Iowa to Scotland, there manufactured into linen goods and sent back to the United States to compete with domestic flax manufactures. Of course, this could not be possible except for the vastly lower wages paid the Scotch operatives. Mr. Turner said that a million acres of land in the United States are devoted to the grow-

land in the United States are devoted to the growing of flax and hemp.

Chairman Morrison is daily becoming more impatient, and omits no opportunity to impress upon the men who appear before the committee the necessity of brevity in their statements. After the hearing of to-day he remarked: "The people do not come here in person, or by petition, to present their arguments in favor of a reduction of the tariff. The lobbyists, who besiege the doors of the committee room, come to defend their purses and their profits. They are after plunder, and they try to make out that they are here in behalf of the workingman." These remarks were drawn out by a question as to who are demanding that bituminous coal be placed on the free list. The possibility that the reason why "the people" have not appeared in person or by petition to ask for free coal or a reduction of daties is because they are indifferent to ordo not desire either, does not seem to have occurred to Colonel Morrison. Why he should be in such hasto to shut off arguments before the committee and report the biil to the House is not quite clear, in view of his statement that after the bill is reported hodoes not intend to call it up inn ediately, but to allow plenty of time for Representatives and others to study it.

MR. FOLGER ON THE FUNDING BONDS. WASHINGTON, March 5 .- Secretary Folger, in answer to an lequiry from the Ways and Means Commit tee concerning the Potter bill (H. R. 4,975), says: "I suggest, should the oill become a law, that Section 1 he amended by providing for the issue of bonds of the denomination of \$5,000, in addition to those alrealy provided for; and that an appropriation be made to pay the expenses of preparing and issuing the new bonds; and I further suggest, in view of the objections to the provision which requires that the 2½ per cent bonds shall be numbered with the same numbers borne by the 3 per cent bonds for which they shall be issued, that provision be made that the proposed 212 per cents be issued in the order of the surrender of the 3 per cent bonds, and that the former be numbered consecutively, commencing at the lowest num-

It is observed that no provision is made with reference to the order in which the bonds are to be issued in place of 4 per cent and 41g per cent bonds that may be surrendered.

The Secretary then says: "Regarding the second section, if it shall be enacted, I suggest that it be amended so as to provide for the issue of \$5,000 bends also. To your inquiry 'whether the law would probably lead to the conversion of the 4 per cent and 412 per cent bonds,' I would reply that I am of the opinion that, taken in connection with the reduction of the tax on circulation one-half, as provided in Section 5, it would probably result in the conversion of such bonds to a considerable amount; and possibly the amount offered for conversion would include all of such bonds now held as security for circulation, amounting to about \$150,000,000. It is not probable that parties other than National banks would comsent, under the provisions of this bill, should it become a law, to the conversion of 4 and 4 to per cent bonds held by them into bonds bearing 249 per cent interest. The third inquiry is, Whether the Government would

gain or lose by such conversion. In dealing with this, the Secretary says: gain or lose by such conversion. In dealing with this, the Secretary says: "Section 3 provides that upon 4s converted the Treasury snall pay in each to the holder of such bonds a sum equal to the present worth of the several quarterly payments of interest from which the United States is released, haterest to be invested quarterly at four per cent in ascertaining such present worth. It is found that the sum required to be paid on each \$100 under this section would be about \$22 48 7.10; with payment of this amount to those exchanging 4s for 24s to run for the same period—twonty-three years—would leave the balance exactly even as between the bondholder and the Government. But when such 2½ per cent bonds are used as a basis for circulation, the decrease of the tax upon the circulation of section 5 of the bill must be considered. The proposed in Section 5 of the bill must be considered. The proposed deduction of 4g of 1 per cent on circulation, based on 2½ per cents, would, in twenty-three years, ditumish the receipts of the Government in the sum of \$1858 7.10 on each \$100 of circulation, the present worth of which would be \$7 47 3.10. The account as believed, the bank and the Government would then seem to be time to the bank by just that sum. It should be clearly stated in the third section whether the present worth is to be calculated for the day upon which the bill becomes a law or for the day upon which the bill becomes a law or for the day upon which the bill becomes a law or for the day upon which the bill sound shall be surrendered for conversion. The language of the sixth section of the bill is not quite clear, and I am inclined to doubt whether the people would approve of its provisions. It is certainly open to the charge of being partial to the banks, and its effect, whether intended of not, would seem to be to defer the calling in of the security bonds until such time as bonds not used as a basis of circulation shall have been called. I do not think it is wise policy to thus discriminate in favor of